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TWENTY-EIGHTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DIRECTORS
OF THE
DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM
FOR
LUNATICS;

SUBMITTED, IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,
TO A
GENERAL MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS,
19TH JUNE, 1848.

WITH THE
REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

DUNDEE:
PRINTED AT THE COURIER OFFICE, NETHERGATE.

MDCCCXLVIII.



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TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF

The Dundee Royal Asylum for Lunatics,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 21ST JUNE, 1848.

THE DIRECTORS, in laying before their constituents in this their TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT, an account of the transactions of the past year, recur with pleasure to the great and continued usefulness of this benevolent and invaluable Institution. While they feel it unnecessary to speak otherwise than generally of the excellent management of the Establishment, and the skilful treatment of the patients, so well and fully known, they desire particularly to acknowledge the benefits which, under the Divine blessing, this Institution is the means of supplying to its inmates.

As this year presents little that is new, either as regards the character of resources or expenditure, the Directors have thus but few incidents to supply, and but little matter for discussion or remark to furnish.

In reporting, then, on the important trust committed to them, they would first point to the state of the funds, which the Treasurer's abstract fully sets forth. In a general way, it may be stated that it presents an excess of receipts for the year of £151 19s. This result, though not large, is nevertheless gratifying, because many circumstances have concurred to make the expenditure greater than in former years; and it is also encouraging, as giving good promise of the permanent prosperity of the Asylum, seeing the Directors have received no legacies or donations during the past year, while, from the rise in the

rate of interest, they have been under the necessity of instructing the Treasurer to pay all the Asylum creditors at the rate of 5 per cent.; but the amount of board received this year being £4497 10s 3d, is above that of any former year.

The Directors have next to report regarding the number of patients in the House, the number admitted and removed in the course of the year.

In the number of patients there has been little change. In the House at the last Annual Court there were 196,—males, 106; females, 90. There have been admitted since, 52,—males, 23; females, 29; making in all during the year the number of 248. Of these, there have been removed and have died, 52; leaving at present in the House the great number of 196 beings labouring under the saddest of maladies with which the Almighty, in His inscrutable wisdom, permits His creatures to be afflicted. While therefore the hand of God in these visitations is humbly acknowledged, we must not forget at the same time, to acknowledge His mercy and compassion in this, that, as there can be no doubt but that in all such cases there is a substratum of disease which helps to lay open to the greater evil, and upon which it is superinduced, so have we, through the means of such Institutions as this, the increasing light of medical science, and the treatment of love now almost universally practised, a power (for which we give God the praise) of ministering as well to the disordered intellect as the diseased body,—a power under which we have the delight to see in many the thralls of an alien spirit yield, and such (we speak it reverently) “sitting clothed and in their right mind.”

For the information of the public, or of those who feel a deeper interest in the Institution, the Directors have this year few circumstances to record, seeing the business before them has been chiefly routine. They had their attention called to the loss sustained by two of the yearly contractors from the rise in the price of provisions. The consideration of this was remitted at

the Quarterly Court in October to a Committee, who, after close examination into the matter, determined to pay the contractor for butcher meat £20, and the contractor for bread £5 additional, —which sums were thankfully received.

The Directors had their time also engaged in trying to prevent an additional tax for window lights being imposed. They corresponded with Mr Duncan, M.P., on the subject; and he, with his uniform attention to all applications made to him, immediately waited on the Lords of the Treasury and corresponded with them, but without effect, for, instead of £2 12s 3d per annum, there is now paid a sum of £19 16s 9d for this tax.

The Directors have had under their consideration the propriety of erecting a new coal house, and additional conveniences in two of the male airing courts. Tradesmen have examined into these matters, and given in estimates for the erection of the works, and it is hoped they will soon be proceeded with.

The influx of patients has been principally on the female side of the House. From this part of the buildings being still unfinished, the Directors have been compelled to refuse admission to 32 females, in addition to 20 males, or 52 in all. The House is still crowded with female patients, several of whom are not supplied with suitable accommodation.

The Directors, through their Chairman, have had frequent communications with the Water Company for supplying the whole or part of the Asylum; and having ascertained that the cost of partially introducing the water will be comparatively greater than if it were wholly taken in, they have made an offer to the Company for a complete supply, which they trust will be accepted.

A plan of the drains having been prepared by the Chairman, the Directors offered their best thanks for his attention to the matter, and requested that the plan might be lithographed, that such valuable information should not be lost. The great rise in the price of potatoes has prevented the Directors allowing the

patients so much of this valuable root as they were inclined to do :—Bread, though not liked so well, has been substituted.

The Directors have much pleasure in stating that the Right Honourable the Lord Ashley, accompanied by Sir David Brewster, visited the Asylum in October last, and that his Lordship afterwards expressed himself very favourably as to what he had seen. From the character of his Lordship as a philanthropist, and also from the position he holds as Chairman of the English Board of Commissioners in Lunacy, any testimony coming from him cannot but be highly valued. The Chairman and other Directors went round with his Lordship.

The Directors have to regret the loss sustained in the death of the Very Rev. H. Horsley, Dean of Brechin, long one of their most able coadjutors in all that regarded the interests of the Asylum. On receiving notice of this event, they considered it to be their duty to record the deep sense they entertained of the unvarying benevolence, and great ability and zeal ever manifested by him on behalf of the Institution. They have to regret, too, the resignation of the Rev. Dr Cannan, and offer him their best thanks for all his favours to the Asylum.

The Directors cannot close this their brief report, without expressing their continued conviction of the benefits which this Asylum has been the means of dispensing. They indulge a hope that it is still far from having attained its maximum of efficiency and prosperity; and, that at no very distant period, the debt, its most pressing discouragement, will be removed. Within its management peace and harmony have reigned. It is impossible, however, for the Directors at the present moment, not to feel in some degree anxious for the future, from the circumstance of a bill having been introduced by the Lord Advocate into the House of Commons, in April last, entitled—“ A Bill to amend the Law of Scotland relative to the care and custody of lunatics; and for the better regulation of Lunatic Asylums; and for the establishment of Asylums for pauper lunatics.”

The object of that bill was twofold,—to change entirely the administration of public and private Asylums ; and to establish and regulate Lunatic Asylums for the reception of pauper patients over the whole country.

It was considered that the enactment of the proposed law, would take the management of this Asylum entirely out of the hands of the Directors, chosen by the different public bodies. The Committee of the Directors therefore deemed it their duty to ascertain the opinions of those in the management of other public Asylums in the country. The result was, that they requested Mr William Thoms, one of their number, along with Mr John Sturrock, junior, the treasurer, to proceed to London, in order to meet with those deputed from other Asylums, and endeavour to get the Lord Advocate to alter the proposed bill, so far as it affected this and similar Institutions. After being read a second time the bill was remitted to a select Committee. The deputation met with almost all the members of that Committee ; and the Directors have great satisfaction in reporting, that the Lord Advocate has agreed to alter the clauses, originally proposed, so as to leave the Directors with the very same management they now have, subject only to such inspection as may be deemed generally necessary for all Asylums. The Directors considered that they would have neglected the rights and interests of those, who, by their contributions, have established this Institution, if they had not objected in the most determined manner to the proposed bill. Their objections will be removed in every particular if the Select Committee shall adopt the alterations, recommended by the deputations, and agreed to by the Lord Advocate. From the opinions expressed by many of the members of that Committee, there is every reason to expect, that they will at once sanction these alterations, and thus justify the steps taken by the Directors for protecting the interests of this Establishment, and so the apprehended danger to the oneness and disinterestedness of feeling in the management of Asylums in Scotland will be entirely removed.

The Directors beg leave to return thanks to James Brown, Esq., Mr John Ewan, the Messrs Mills, and Mr Neish, for giving employment to the pauper lunatics.

Finally, they have to express their thanks to the Committee and House Visitors ; to the Chaplain, to the Physician, the Superintendent, and Matron, to the Treasurer and Secretary, for their faithful services during the past year. Frequently as testimony in former Reports has been borne to the faithfulness,—the energy and zeal, and thence the moral influence over the patients of the Superintendent and the Matron,—the Directors cannot close their Report without again in a particular manner recording their conviction, that the comparative relief, comfort, and happiness which the inmates of this Asylum possess under their sad malady,—and in many a case the cure of the evil itself,—is owing, under God, to the unwearied discharge by the Superintendent and Matron of their every day duties, requiring in them the union of much patience, forbearance, and love.

A B S T R A C T

OF THE

Affairs of the Dundee Royal Lunatic Asylum,

For the Year ending 31st March, 1848.

I N C O M E.

Boards from patients	.	.	.	.	.	.	£4,497	10	3
Patients' labour	.	.	.	.	.	.	88	3	5
Profit on store	.	.	.	.	.	.	81	8	1
Profit on straw	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	14	0
							<hr/>		
							£4,667		
							<hr/>		
							15		
							9		

E X P E N D I T U R E.

Salaries—									
Superintendent	.	.	.	.	.	.	£200	0	0
Matron	.	.	.	.	.	.	90	0	0
Physician	.	.	.	.	.	.	100	0	0
Chaplain	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	0	0
Secretary	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	0	0
Treasurer	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	0	0
							<hr/>		
							£510		
							0		
							0		
Less fees from patients	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	12	6
							<hr/>		
							£465		
							7		
							6		
Interest	.	.	.	.	.	.	£454	7	2
Servants' wages	.	.	.	.	.	.	485	0	0
Soap	.	.	.	.	.	.	78	5	2
Coal and firewood	.	.	.	.	.	.	184	15	6
Fire Insurance	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	19	6
Gas	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	1	5
Incidents	.	.	.	.	.	.	306	15	5
Taxes	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	12	1
Feu-duty	.	.	.	.	.	.	£119	6	6
Less rent and feu-duty received	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	9	2
							<hr/>		
							92		
							17		
							4		
							<hr/>		
							1,678		
							13		
							7		
Butcher meat	.	.	.	.	.	.	£467	4	7
Bread	.	.	.	.	.	.	463	10	4
Sugar	.	.	.	.	.	.	70	16	6
							<hr/>		
							£1,001		
							11		
							5		
							£2,144		
							1		
							1		

Carry forward,

	Brought forward,	£1,001	11	5	£2,144	1	1
Tea		£67	13	4			
Groceries		19	18	2			
Butter		97	8	9			
Cheese		18	12	11			
Meal		307	11	0			
Barley and Pease		49	13	2			
Potatoes		22	0	3			
Beer		71	4	7			
Fish		29	10	6			
Milk		347	14	0			
Medicines		36	16	10			
					2,069	14	11
Expenditure on furniture and on buildings					302	0	9
Excess of receipts for the year					151	19	0
					£4,667	15	9

STATE OF THE DEBT.

SUMS DUE BY THE ASYLUM.

Loans	£2136	0	0
Dundee Bank, on bond	7000	0	0
Dundee Bank, on current account	256	11	2
Legacies of Grieve and Riddoch	841	19	3
Debts due to sundries	126	16	11

SUMS DUE TO THE ASYLUM.

Boards due by patients	£662	10	1
do. do. old arrears	65	14	9
Provisions in the House	244	0	0
Stores in the House	95	6	10
Sundry debts due to the Asylum	99	11	5
Furnishings to patients unpaid	69	12	3
Debt due by the Asylum at 31st March, 1847	£9,276	11	0
Deduct excess of receipts during this year	151	19	0

Debt due by the Asylum at 31st March, 1848 £9,124 12 0

£10,361 7 4 £10,361 7 4

VIEW OF THE PROPERTY OF THE ASYLUM.

Expenditure on the property and furniture up to 31st March,

1847 £32,999, 3 4

Expended 1847-8—

Furniture £29 11 4

Mason work 92 19 1

Plumber do. 3 11 9

Painter do. 20 3 9

Plaster do. 4 15 3

Slater do. 7 2 9

Smith do. 30 11 10

Wright do. 113 5 0

302 0 9

Debt due by the Asylum as above . . . £9,124 12 0

Stock, being the expenditure on
the buildings and furniture
under deduction of the debt

at 31st March, 1847 . . . £23,722 12 4

Amount of expenditure on build-
ings this year 1847-8 . . . 302 0 9

Add excess of income 1847-8 . . . 151 19 0

Stock at 31st March, 1848 . . . £24,176 12 1

£33,301 4 1 £33,301 4 1

AT THE
 ANNUAL COURT OF DIRECTORS
 OF THE
 DUNDEE ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM,

Held in the Town Hall of Dundee, on Monday the 19th June, 1848,—

PATRICK SCOTT, Esq., in the Chair,—

The Rev. T. G. T. ANDERSON read the Annual Report of the Directors.

Sir JOHN OGILVY, Bart., seconded by ALEXANDER BALFOUR, Esq., moved “That the Report be approved, and the thanks of the Directors given to Mr Anderson for drawing it up;” which were delivered to him from the Chair accordingly.

The following parishes, having contributed twenty pounds or upwards to the funds of the Asylum, are entitled to have their pauper patients admitted into class first, and are charged the lowest rate of board ; but no other parish, since 1824, can claim this privilege. The parish of St Andrews was privileged, in 1837, to have one patient only in the Asylum at the lowest rate of board.

Airlie.	Kettins.
Alyth.	Liff and Benvie.
Arbroath.	Longforgran.
Auchterhouse.	Mains and Strathmartine.
Brechin.	Monifieth.
Dundee.	Monikie.
Dunnichen.	Murroes.
Forfar.	Newtyle.
Glammiss.	Rescobie.
Guthrie.	St Andrews, one patient only.
Inverarity.	Tannadice.
Kirriemuir.	Tealing.
Kinnettles.	

ABSTRACT

OF THE

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

IN fulfilment of their duty, and agreeably to invariable custom, the Medical Officers of the Asylum respectfully submit to the Directors, the following summary of particulars, relative to the patients, and to the general economy of their department, for the year just expired.

PATIENTS ADMITTED.—Since their last Report was presented, there have been admitted 23 males and 29 females,—making in all 52 patients in different stages of their malady, many of them also affected with other diseases dangerous to life, and showing, from extensive physical disorganization, that in reality their cases were incurable. In most of these cases insanity had not been of more than twelve months, previous standing. The total number admitted this year has been fewer by six than those of last year, in consequence of our limited room, particularly for females. Of that class of patients we had no less than six on the list at one time, all waiting for admission.

PATIENTS DISMISSED.—It will be seen, from our Statistical Tables, that the number cured and discharged has been nearly the same as last year. One case was that of a male who had been upwards of four years in the Asylum, labouring under re-

mittent mania, with very unfavourable symptoms. His case was at one time thought hopeless; but the worst features of it at length gradually disappeared, and he finally recovered: he was six months ago discharged as cured. Another and still more hopeless case was that of a female, who had been about four years in the Asylum. Her malady, however, also at length yielded to the treatment, and she got quite well. She was one of the first patients discharged this year, and we have the pleasure to add that our latest information gives every reason to hope that her recovery is permanent as well as complete. One case was peculiarly interesting from its melancholy cause. It was that of a female, who had been suddenly and thoughtlessly told of the death of her husband, a sailor at sea. This news, for which she was totally unprepared, at once overpowered her reason; but it was not long before her case afforded those hopes of recovery which were at length happily realized.

MORTALITY.—The deaths this year, we regret to say, have been more numerous than in former years,—19 out of a total of 248, or nearly 8 per cent. of the number treated. Several causes, particularly drunkenness, have contributed to this unfavourable result. At the date of our last Report, some of the patients were in a very precarious state of health, and these,—five of whose insanity was caused by an excessive indulgence in the use of ardent spirits,—with others admitted since, among whom was an aged broken down drunkard, have died in the course of the year; indeed, some of the new patients may almost be said to have come into the Asylum but to die,—one of them, in fact, survived only two nights after his admission. But the extent of the mortality may, perhaps, be still more satisfactorily accounted for by the official statistics of the year, published by the Government. According to a return made by the Registrar-General, Mr Farre, the deaths for 1845 were 166,000; in 1847 there were 215,000;—the excess, therefore, in 1847, was 49,000! or not less than

35,000 over the corrected average of the years from 1839 to 1845. One of the deaths in the Asylum was that of a woman who had been a patient since the year 1820. Another was that of a little boy who, when admitted in 1842, was just eight years old, and who was well known to all the visitors. Having been originally much neglected by his parents, and being besides severely afflicted with scrofula, his health never altogether improved, he did not seem to grow any during his confinement, and he died of that disease.

GENERAL HEALTH OF THE PATIENTS.—Several cases of diarrhœa occurred in July and the beginning of August last, when the weather was sultry and hot. These cases ceased as the weather became colder, and no bad consequences ensued. All over Europe, but particularly in England and Scotland, influenza prevailed to a great extent in November last. Dundee, in common with other large towns, felt its effects severely; but there it was also unfortunately accompanied with the far more serious scourge of typhus fever, which raged throughout the winter and spring to a most unprecedented extent when compared with other years. In one week of November, 1846, there were only thirty deaths in Dundee,—in the corresponding week of 1847 there were 113! The weather during this sad mortality was moist and rainy—unusually soft and relaxing for that season of the year. So alarming an increase of deaths caused some of the educational seminaries to be closed. In the Asylum we had many cases of influenza, but they were comparatively mild—the servants of the Establishment were the chief sufferers from that complaint, but all ultimately recovered. One of the male lunatics was attacked with common continued fever;—as a measure of precaution we lodged him in the chapel as a temporary hospital. In a few weeks he recovered, and he appears in the list of patients discharged as cured. There was no second case of the same description.

FOOD AND GENERAL TREATMENT.—Under this head we have to remark *in limine*, that our continued experience justifies the opinion which we expressed in last year's Report of ample feeding contributing in no small degree to the general health, as well as ultimate cure of the insane. The rule is, that in all cases the food should be plain but abundant. A few of the patients are never satisfied with the quantity, for even after eating voraciously they have still a morbid craving for more. Some of them, again, would constantly eat trash of any sort that fell in their way, including stuff that is altogether unfit for food and digestion. Irreparable injury would still more frequently be experienced by such patients if they were not vigilantly watched, and prevented from thus unconsciously destroying themselves. There are, on the other hand, instances of patients refusing food altogether, and one remarkable case of this kind occurred during the present year. It was that of a female patient, in whom, also, symptoms of congestion appeared, and with whom, of course, we were constrained by absolute necessity to employ forced alimentation. She had been many days without either food or medicine, and, therefore, as a choice of evils, we determined, after much deliberation, to introduce a tube into her stomach by the nose, and by that means to feed and keep her alive. Notwithstanding the greatest resistance on the part of the patient, we succeeded. We were obliged, however, to continue the operation for nearly two months, as the unfortunate woman continued obstinately bent during all that time on self-destruction by starvation. At length her malady assumed a totally different phasis. She took to eating, in a very vigorous manner, of her own accord, and accordingly ever since that change the nasal operation has been discontinued. During her former paroxysms she was frequently at death's door from sheer inanition; and to those who saw her at that period it now seems almost a miracle that she is still alive. We may here add, that all our patients are kept warmly clothed, and that we find flannel constantly worn next to the skin

to be of great consequence especially to the melancholic, depressed, and timid patients.

In our general medical treatment of the patients, we continue to find, in some cases, that the phosphate of soda, if mixed with their broth, answers every purpose of the most effective laxatives. We have found this medicine, so exhibited, to be of no small importance, because it is often found exceedingly difficult to get some patients to take medicine voluntarily,—many of them having an unconquerable aversion to it. We are obliged, also, to employ other remedies by stratagem from the same causes, and none so frequently or beneficially as the croton oil.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.—During the present year we have had fewer peculiar cases than usual, and, therefore, our remarks under this head must necessarily be brief.

It has been generally observed by physicians having charge of the insane, that in all cases where the disease is complicated with either epilepsy or palsy, there is no hope whatever of recovery. Our own experience, year after year, has uniformly confirmed the truth of the observation; and we think, therefore, that it must at length be recognised as an incontrovertible axiom. We continue to observe as a characteristic of insanity, that the forehead of the patient is generally the part most frequently complained of during his paroxysm, and that this region of the head is also the most frequently increased in heat. As another characteristic symptom, we likewise continue to observe that peculiar *fur*, or sort of white-lead appearance on the tongue, as being most general among the male patients of the Asylum, particularly such as are old and incurable.

Some patients, as we have more than once remarked, in former Reports, have an inordinate desire to steal. This propensity is doubtless a bad symptom *per se*, but it is so far worse in a medical point of view, that it indicates an incurable state of the patient's disease. One of the patients, a lad who had been con-

fined in the Perth Penitentiary, seems to be morally blind, having no distinctive sense whatever of the law of *meum* and *tuum*. We have great difficulty in keeping this patient, he is so secretive and determined on escape. In one of his attempts he succeeded, and was away for a few hours. He tries, also, to pick our locks, and from a bit of the wire guard attached to the window, he contrived to make a skeleton key, that actually was capable of opening all the principal doors of the House! This case would lead to the belief that many of the prisoners who constantly fill our jails are in a similar state of moral darkness. Singular hallucinations continue to be characteristic symptoms with many of the patients. One instance may serve for all: A large portion of them constantly complain of being pestered throughout the night by imaginary objects, who, they say, strike, beat, lance, and abuse them. Although this is a mere delusion, yet to the poor unfortunates themselves, it is a *real* grievance, and the cause of infinite vexation to them. An old and very morose patient has been much easier in his feelings of late, and of course more manageable than he was wont to be in former times. We can ascribe this change to no other cause than persevering kindness practised toward him for years. How well the general treatment agrees with the habits, humours, and liking of the patients, could be pointed out in many individual cases. One fact, however, may be enough to quote here: It has been repeatedly ascertained, that patients who have recovered and been discharged, immediately express a strong desire to return whenever there are any symptoms indicating a recurrence of their malady. To this we may super-add the remarkable circumstance, that the first patient admitted to the Asylum twenty-eight years ago, is still alive and a contented inmate of the Establishment.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.—We have the pleasure to state that, fortunately, there has been no accident of any serious description this year, although many attempts at mischief and

suicide were made by various patients. The vigilance of the attendants in such cases was all that could be desired of them. On one occasion, only, was there any cause for alarm, and it was simply in consequence of a morsel of bread sticking in the throat of a patient, who was, with some difficulty, saved from being choked.

In reference to the patients admitted this year, we cannot refrain from stating, that, notwithstanding the progress of the temperance cause during the last few years, we have nevertheless had more direct cases, and more than the average that are solely to be ascribed to drunkenness. The unhappy persons who thus become victims to that degrading vice, generally recover in a short time after admission, provided their *delirium tremens* has not too much injured the nervous system. But what avails recovery in such cases? It is only that they may return to their former courses; because in nine cases out of ten, the moment they leave the Asylum, every promise of amendment they may have made, however solemn, is either forgotten or recklessly given to the winds. The pledge of abstinence thus once broken, they just run the same career over again, and never halt until they are found in a more helpless and lost condition than ever. It is much to be regretted that in this country there are no Asylums for incorrigible drunkards, as we understand there are in America. In our opinion the good to be effected by such Establishments, both morally and physically, is scarcely to be calculated. It would not only be the saving of human life upon a great scale, but also the prevention of frequent ruin to whole families, as well as of innumerable misfortunes to individuals. It is seldom that professionally we have reason to make any complaint, but there is one ground upon which we feel called upon to do so, because it affects the well being of patients in general. The remissness, or rather perhaps the ignorance, of those who have occasion to send patients to the Establishment, is alone to blame. We rarely get a correct history of any case whatever, and in some of them not even an intelligent

account of the present state of the patient's bodily health ; so that, generally speaking, we are obliged to grope our way in the dark, until we have acquired some knowledge of the case from our own experience of it. A brief summary of particulars from the patient's last medical attendant, in answers to our schedule of queries, would remedy all this, as well as save us much trouble, and sometimes considerable embarrassment.

EMPLOYMENTS AND AMUSEMENTS OF THE PATIENTS.—We have little more to state under this head, than that during the year the various trades and occupations, referred to in our former Reports, were carried on with benefit to all concerned, and that the different classes of patients have been allowed their usual festive indulgences in visiting the Fair, &c ; and some of them have been also permitted to go occasionally into town, or to take a short excursion into the country under suitable guardianship. While Jenny Lind, the celebrated Swedish syren of the stage, was performing at Perth, one of the patients went thither to see and hear her wonderful and far famed powers. The effect, as may easily be conceived, was that of rapturous delight. For a time the patient spoke and thought of little but the singing of Jenny Lind. To hear the description of the performance, was to suppose the patient touched with more than the enthusiasm of even the Bard of Health himself,* who so beautifully apostrophizes music, not only for its influence on the passions of the soul, but as the principal attribute of the fabled heathen Deity of the Lyre, at once the patron both of physic and of song.

It is scarcely necessary to add that the still more exciting public news which immediately succeeded regarding the Revolutions on the Continent, has also been a subject of continued interest to many of the inmates of our Establishment. The newspapers are of great utility in this respect, as they often serve

* Dr Armstrong.

to divert the attention of educated patients from their own ailments, whether these be real or imaginary, and thus afford, at least for a time, a salutary relief from

“The moody influences which gnaw within.”

DISTINGUISHED VISITERS.—Among the memorabilia of the Asylum this year, we have to notice here the effects of the visits made by the parties referred to in the Directors' Report and others. These visits made an agreeable impression on many of the patients, more especially the visit of Lord Ashley, who was previously known to them through the newspapers, and whose efforts as a legislator to improve Lunatic Asylums all over the United Kingdom had often attracted their attention. His Lordship's presence, therefore, as a visiter could not fail to be gratifying to them, whether viewed as flattering to their vanity or their self-love. The noble Lord has proved himself to be the best of friends to this unfortunate class of beings, and is richly entitled not only to all the gratitude they themselves can display in return, but to the thanks of every enlightened friend of humanity and justice.

Before bringing our Report to a close, we beg leave to express our regret that the Directors have found it necessary, from want of funds, to postpone the additions and improvements formerly projected. It is to be hoped that such desiderata, including an hospital or sick room, will ere long be overtaken, as they would essentially contribute to the cure and comfort, as well as to the safety and enjoyment of the patients.

In conclusion, we have to express ourselves much indebted to the Directors for the courtesy and kindness they have uniformly shown to us personally throughout the year. Their zealous and

conscientious discharge of their duty to the Establishment is also deserving of the highest praise at our hands. The public cannot fail to appreciate such onerous and gratuitous services at their just value.

We have in former Reports repeatedly expressed our satisfaction with the zealous and efficient co-operation afforded by the Matron of the Establishment, Mrs Kilgour. She seeks in various ways to do good, but her influence is rather felt in its effects than seen in its mode of operation. During the past year her endeavours to make herself useful to us in our professional capacity have been exerted with her accustomed zeal and assiduity; and, accordingly, we have again the pleasure thus publicly of conveying our warmest acknowledgments in return.

(Signed) PATRICK NIMMO, M.D.

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M.D.

ASYLUM, 19TH JUNE, 1848.

E X T R A C T

FROM

M I N U T E S O F A N N U A L C O U R T.

“Dr MACKINTOSH read the Medical Report for the year.

“JAMES BROWN, Esquire (ex-Provost), seconded by WILLIAM THOMS, Esquire, moved that the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Medical Officers for their services, and to Dr Mackintosh for drawing up the Medical Report.

“It was remitted to the Weekly Committee to get those portions of this document printed which should be communicated to the public.”

MEDICAL STATISTICAL TABLES,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 19TH JUNE, 1848,

(*The Year ending on the third Monday of June, agreeably to Charter.*)

TABLE I.

YEARLY RETURN OF LUNATICS IN THE DUNDEE
ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM,

From 21st June, 1847, to 19th June, 1848.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remained 21st June, 1847, .	106	90	196
Admitted during the above period, .	21	23	44
Ditto, re-admissions, . . .	2	6	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total, . . .	129	119	248
Discharged cured, . . .	13	13	26
Ditto, improved,	0	1	1
Ditto, by desire,	1	5	6
Died,	14	5	19
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,	28	24	52
Remaining 19th June, 1848, .	101	95	196
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,	129	119	248
Daily average number of patients in } the House,	103	94	197

II.

TABLE OF ADMISSIONS ACCORDING TO THE CAUSES OF INSANITY,
SO FAR AS THEY CAN BE ASCERTAINED.

PHYSICAL CAUSES.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hereditary,	2	5	7
Drunkenness,	6	2	8
Ditto, with hereditary predisposition,	2	1	3
Critical period,	0	1	1
Predisposition from previous attack (with H. P.),	1	2	3
Bodily disease,	0	1	1
Ditto, (with H. P.),	0	3	3
Fever (with H. P.),	1	2	3
Apoplexy,	1	0	1
Suppression of an habitual evacuation (with H. P.),	0	1	1
Over-exertion,	1	0	1
Lactation,	0	2	2
Loss of blood,	1	0	1
Sedentary employment (with H. P.),	0	1	1
Want of active exertion,	0	1	1
Total,	15	22	37

III.

MORAL CAUSES.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Misfortunes (with H. P.),	0	1	1
Grief (with H. P.),	1	2	3
Carry forward,	1	3	4

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Brought forward, .	1	3	4
Disappointments in life (with H. P.),	1	0	1
Disappointed love (with H. P.), .	1	2	3
Fright,	1	0	1
Pride and envy,	1	0	1
Harsh treatment and domestic trials,	0	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5	6	11
Unknown,	3	1	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,	8	7	15

IV.

TABLE OF ADMISSIONS RELATIVE TO AGES.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years of age, .	2	2	4
.. 20 to 25	2	3	5
.. 25 to 30	3	3	6
.. 30 to 35	2	4	6
.. 35 to 40	6	3	9
.. 40 to 45	2	3	5
.. 45 to 50	1	2	3
.. 50 to 55	1	6	7
.. 55 to 60	1	1	2
.. 65 to 70	0	1	1
.. 70 to 75	2	1	3
.. 75 to 80	1	0	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,	23	29	52

V.

TABLE OF ADMISSIONS RELATIVE TO AGES AND SEXES, CLASSED
ACCORDING TO THEIR FREQUENCY.

Males.

From 35 to 40 years of age,	.	.	.	.	6
.. 25 to 30 ..	.	.	.	.	3
.. 15 to 20 ..	.	.	.	.	2
.. 20 to 25 ..	.	.	.	.	2
.. 30 to 35 ..	.	.	.	.	2
.. 40 to 45 ..	.	.	.	.	2
.. 70 to 75 ..	.	.	.	.	2
.. 45 to 50 ..	.	.	.	.	1
.. 50 to 55 ..	.	.	.	.	1
.. 55 to 60 ..	.	.	.	.	1
.. 75 to 80 ..	.	.	.	.	1
Total,					23

VI.

Females.

From 50 to 55 years of age,	.	.	.	.	6
.. 30 to 35 ..	.	.	.	.	4
.. 20 to 25 ..	.	.	.	.	3
.. 25 to 30 ..	.	.	.	.	3
.. 35 to 40 ..	.	.	.	.	3
.. 40 to 45 ..	.	.	.	.	3
.. 15 to 20 ..	.	.	.	.	2
.. 45 to 50 ..	.	.	.	.	2
.. 55 to 60 ..	.	.	.	.	1
.. 65 to 70 ..	.	.	.	.	1
.. 70 to 75 ..	.	.	.	.	1
Total,					29

VII.

TABLE OF ADMISSIONS RELATIVELY TO THE VARIETIES OF
INSANITY.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania,	11	13	24
Monomania,	10	15	25
Dementia,	2	1	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,	23	29	52

VIII.

TABLE OF ADMISSIONS RELATIVELY TO THE CIVIL CONDITION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married,	6	10	16
Unmarried,	16	13	29
Widows,	0	6	6
Widowers,	1	0	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,	23	29	52

IX.

TABLE OF ADMISSIONS RELATIVELY TO THE MONTHS
OF THE YEAR.

	Males.	Females.	Total
From June to July,	3	1	4
.. July to August,	3	4	7
.. August to September,	4	3	7
.. September to October,	0	3	3
.. October to November,	2	2	4
.. November to December,	1	0	1
.. December to January, 1848,	0	5	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Carry forward,	13	18	31

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Brought forward, .	13	18	31
From January to February, .	1	1	2
.. February to March, . . .	2	3	5
.. March to April, . . .	4	3	7
.. April to May, . . .	1	1	2
.. May to June 19, . . .	2	3	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total, . . .	23	29	52

X.

TABLE OF ADMISSIONS RELATIVE TO FORM OF RELIGION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of Scotland, . . .	11	15	26
.. England, . . .	1	0	1
Free Church, . . .	5	6	11
United Presbyterian do., . . .	1	3	4
Independent do., . . .	0	2	2
Original Seceder do., . . .	0	1	1
Glassite do., . . .	0	1	1
Roman Catholic do., . . .	2	1	3
Other Dissenters, . . .	1	0	1
Unknown, or belonging to no Church, . . .	2	0	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total, . . .	23	29	52

XI.

TABLE OF ADMISSIONS RELATIVE TO PLACE OF BIRTH.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Born in Scotland, . . .	20	28	48
.. England, . . .	1	0	1
.. Ireland, . . .	2	1	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total, . . .	23	29	52

XII.

TABLE OF ADMISSIONS RELATIVE TO EDUCATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cannot read,	2	0	2
Can read,	1	4	5
.. and write,	20	24	44
Highly educated,	0	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,	23	29	52

XIII.

TABLE OF ADMISSIONS RELATIVE TO PROFESSION, OCCUPATION,
OR CONDITION.

Males.	No.	Females.	No.
Gentlemen,	1	Ladies,	3
Merchants,	1	Wives of Manufacturers,	3
Managers of Companies,	1	Carpenters,	2
Gardeners,	1	Seamen,	2
Grocers,	1	Gardeners,	1
Clothiers,	1	Labourers,	2
Masons,	3	Widows of Merchants,	1
Weavers,	2	Gardeners,	1
Shoemakers,	2	Farmers,	1
Sailors,	1	Carpenters,	1
Carpenters,	2	Seamen,	1
Cabinetmakers,	2	Housekeepers,	2
Butchers,	1	Servants,	5
Labourers,	3	Dressmakers,	1
Navvies,	1	Weavers,	2
	<hr/>	Millworkers,	1
Total,	23		<hr/>
		Total,	29

XIV.

DURATION OF THE DISORDER IN THE 52 CASES ADMITTED DURING
THE YEAR ENDING 19th JUNE 1848.

Duration.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Not exceeding 1 month, .	7	11	18
.. 3 .. .	3	4	7
.. 6 .. .	4	9	13
.. 9 .. .	2	1	3
.. 1 year, .	1	0	1
.. 2 .. .	2	2	4
.. 3 .. .	2	1	3
.. 5 .. .	0	1	1
.. 10 .. .	1	0	1
. 33 .. .	1	0	1
<hr/>			
Total, . .	23	29	52

XV.

TABLE OF ADMISSIONS RELATIVE TO SUICIDE ADMITTED DURING
EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From July to August, . .	1	1	2
.. August to September, .	0	1	1
.. October to November, .	0	1	1
.. November to December,	1	0	1
.. December to January 1848,	0	3	3
.. January to February, .	0	1	1
.. February to March, .	1	0	1
.. March to April, .	1	2	3
.. April to May, . .	1	0	1
.. May to June, . .	2	1	3
<hr/>			
Total, . .	7	10	17

XVI.

TABLE OF ADMISSIONS IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR ENDING 19th JUNE 1848.
CLASSED ACCORDING TO FORM OF DISEASE.

Form of Disease.	From 21 June 1847.		July 1847.		Aug. 1847.		Sept. 1847.		Oct. 1847.		Nov. 1847.		Dec. 1847.		Jany. 1848.		Feb. 1848.		Mar. 1848.		Apr. 1848.		May 1848.		June 19, 1848.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Mania, ~~~~~	1	0	0	2	3	2	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Monomania, ~	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	2	10
Dementia, ~~~	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Idiocy, ~~~~~	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, ~~~~~	2	0	2	4	4	3	2	2	1	3	2	1	0	3	0	2	2	2	4	4	1	1	2	1	1	3	23

XVII.

COMBINATION OF DISEASE IN EPILEPTIC CASES ADMITTED
DURING THE YEAR ENDING 19th JUNE 1848.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
With Mania,	2	0	2
.. Monomania,	0	0	0
.. Dementia,	1	0	1
.. Idiocy,	0	0	0
Total,	3	0	3

XVIII., XIX., XX., XXI.

FORM OF THE DISEASE—DURATION OF THE DISEASE—AGE—AND
LENGTH OF TIME UNDER TREATMENT IN THE DUNDEE ASYLUM,
IN THE CASES OF 26 PATIENTS, DISCHARGED CURED, DURING
THE YEAR ENDING 19th JUNE 1848.

XVIII.

FORM OF DISEASE—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania,	7	3	10
Monomania,	6	9	15
Dementia,	0	1	1
Total,	13	13	26

XIX.

DURATION OF DISEASE—

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Not exceeding 3 months,			.	2	0	2
.. 6 ..		.	.	3	5	8
.. 9 ..		.	.	1	2	3
.. 1 year,		.	.	3	3	6
.. 2 ..		.	.	2	1	3
.. 3 ..		.	.	0	1	1
.. 4 ..		.	.	0	1	1
.. 5 ..		.	.	1	0	1
.. 14 ..		.	.	1	0	1
Total,				13	13	26

XX.

AGE—

				Males.	Females.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years of age,			.	2	2	4
.. 20 to 25 ..		.	.	3	2	5
.. 25 to 30 ..		.	.	2	2	4
.. 30 to 35 ..		.	.	0	1	1
.. 35 to 40 ..		.	.	1	1	2
.. 40 to 45 ..		.	.	2	1	3
.. 50 to 55 ..		.	.	0	2	2
.. 55 to 60 ..		.	.	1	2	3
.. 60 to 65 ..		.	.	1	0	1
.. 70 to 75 ..		.	.	1	0	1
Total,				13	13	26

XXI.

TIME OF TREATMENT IN DUNDEE ASYLUM—

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Not exceeding 1 month,	.	.		1	0	1
.. 3 ..	.	.		4	3	7
.. 6 ..	.	.		3	7	10
.. 9 ..	.	.		1	1	2
.. 1 year,	.	.		1	0	1
.. 2 ..	.	.		2	0	2
.. 3 ..	.	.		0	1	1
.. 4 ..	.	.		0	1	1
.. 5 ..	.	.		1	0	1
Total,				13	13	26

XXII., XXIII., XXIV., XXV.

SIMILAR TABLES IN THE CASES OF THE NINETEEN PATIENTS WHO
HAVE DIED IN THE YEAR ENDING 19th JUNE 1848.

XXII.

FORM OF DISEASE—

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania,	.	.	.	7	0	7
Monomania,	.	.	.	3	3	6
Dementia,	.	.	.	3	2	5
Idiocy,	.	.	.	1	0	1
Total,				14	5	19

XXIII.

DURATION OF DISEASE—

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Not exceeding 3 months,	.	.	.	1	2	3
.. 9 ..	.	.	.	1	0	1
.. 1 year,	.	.	.	1	0	1
.. 3 ..	.	.	.	2	0	2
.. 4 ..	.	.	.	2	0	2
.. 6 ..	.	.	.	1	2	3
.. 8 ..	.	.	.	1	0	1
.. 9 ..	.	.	.	1	0	1
.. 16 ..	.	.	.	1	0	1
.. 24 ..	.	.	.	1	0	1
.. 28 ..	.	.	.	1	0	1
.. 33 ..	.	.	.	0	1	1
From birth,	.	.	.	1	0	1
Total,				14	5	19

XXIV.

AGE—

				Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years of age,	.	.	.	1	0	1
.. 25 to 30 ..	.	.	.	0	1	1
.. 35 to 40 ..	.	.	.	2	0	2
.. 45 to 50 ..	.	.	.	2	1	3
.. 50 to 55 ..	.	.	.	3	0	3
.. 55 to 60 ..	.	.	.	3	0	3
.. 60 to 65 ..	.	.	.	3	0	3
.. 65 to 70 ..	.	.	.	0	1	1
.. 70 to 75 ..	.	.	.	0	2	2
Total,				14	5	19

XXV.

TIME OF TREATMENT IN DUNDEE ASYLUM.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Not exceeding 1 month,	.	.		2	0	2
.. 3 ..	.	.		0	2	2
.. 6 ..	.	.		1	0	1
.. 9 ..	.	.		2	0	2
.. 2 years,	.	.		2	1	3
.. 3 ..	.	.		1	0	1
.. 4 ..	.	.		2	0	2
.. 6 ..	.	.		0	1	1
.. 7 ..	.	.		2	0	2
.. 9 ..	.	.		1	0	1
.. 22 ..	.	.		1	0	1
.. 28 ..	.	.		0	1	1
Total,				14	5	19

XXVI.

CAUSES OF THE NINETEEN DEATHS IN THE YEAR ENDING
19th JUNE 1848.—A.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Disease within head,	.	.		10	0	10
.. of heart,	.	.		1	1	2
.. of uterus,	.	.		0	1	1
Scrofula,	.	.		1	0	1
Diarrhœa,	.	.		1	0	1
Bronchitis,	.	.		0	1	1
Atrophy,	.	.		0	1	1
Exhaustion,	.	.		1	1	2
Total,				14	5	19

XXVII.

CAUSES OF DEATHS, B.

No.		July 1847.		Aug. 1847.		Sept. 1847.		Oct. 1847.		Nov. 1847.		Dec. 1847.		Jan. 1848.		Feb. 1848.		Mar. 1848.		April 1848.		May 1848.		June 1848.		TOTAL	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	General Paralysis, ~~~~	1	0																							1	0
2	Do. do. ~~~~	1	0																							1	0
3	Exhaustion, ~~~~			1	0																					1	0
4	Do. ~~~~			0	1																					0	1
5	Apoplexy, ~~~~					1	0																			1	0
6	Disease of uterus, ~~~~							0	1																	0	1
7	Apoplexy, ~~~~							1	0																	1	0
8	Paralysis, ~~~~							1	0																	1	0
9	Diarrhœa, ~~~~									1	0															1	0
10	Disease of heart, ~~~~									1	0															1	0
11	Do. within head, ~~~~											1	0	0	0											1	0
12	Bronchitis, ~~~~															0	1									0	1
13	Epilepsy, ~~~~															1	0									1	0
14	Disease within head, ~~~~																	1	0							1	0
15	Scrofula, ~~~~																			1	0					1	0
16	Apoplexy, ~~~~																			1	0					1	0
17	Do. ~~~~																			1	0					1	0
18	Disease of heart, ~~~~																					0	1			0	1
19	Atrophy, ~~~~																						0	1		0	1
		2	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	14	5

XXVIII.

TABLE OF OLD CASES, VIZ.—OF MORE THAN TWELVE MONTHS' DURATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remained 21st June 1847, .	98	86	184
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Received from Table			
of Recent Cases, 6 .4	10		
Admitted since, 6 .4	10		
	12	8	20
Total, . .	110	94	204

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharged cured, . . .	4	3	7
.. improved, . . .	0	0	0
.. by desire, . . .	1	3	4
Died,	11	3	14
	-----	-----	-----
Total,	16	9	25
Remaining 19th June 1848, . . .	94	85	179
	-----	-----	-----
Total,	110	94	204

XXIX.

TABLE OF RECENT CASES, VIZ.—OF THOSE UNDER TWELVE MONTHS' DURATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remained 21st June 1847, . . .	8	4	12
Transferred to preceding Table, . . .	6	4	10
	-----	-----	-----
Total,	2	0	2
Admitted since,	17	25	42
	-----	-----	-----
Total,	19	25	44
Discharged cured,	9	10	19
.. improved,	0	1	1
.. by desire,	0	2	2
Died,	3	2	5
	-----	-----	-----
Total,	12	15	27
Remaining 19th June 1848, . . .	7	10	17
	-----	-----	-----
Total,	19	25	44

XXX.

NUMBER OF EPILEPTICS AMONG THE LUNATICS AT
PRESENT IN THE ASYLUM.

In Asylum— 196 Lunatics.	Mania.		Mono- mania.		Dementia.		Idiocy.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Epileptic,	5	1	1	0	2	2	1	0	9	3

XXXI.

NUMBER OF PARALYTICS AMONG THE LUNATICS AT
PRESENT IN THE ASYLUM.

In Asylum— 196 Lunatics.	Mania.		Mono- mania.		Dementia.		Idiocy.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Paralytic,	8	1	6	3	3	3	0	0	17	7

XXXII.

TABLE OF CURES AT THE DUNDEE ASYLUM FROM
1820 TO 1848.

Admitted from 1st April 1820 to 19th June, 1848	Cured.	Per Cent.
Number of Lunatics, 1250,	559	44.72

RETURN of PATIENTS Annually Admitted into the DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM, from its opening on the 1st April, 1820, to the 19th June, 1848, including Re-Admissions, together with the Cures, Discharges, and Deaths.
(The years ending on the 3d Monday of June, agreeably to Charter.)
N.B —Under the head “Relieved,” Patients discharged at the request of friends, &c., are included.

No.	Years.	Remained.			Admitted.			Total.			Discharged.						Died.			Remaining in Asylum 19th June, 1848.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	Cured.			Relieved.			M.	F.	T.						
								M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.									
1	1820	...	...	...	22	28	50	22	28	50	3	5	8	1	4	2	2	8	2	1	3	4
2	1821	16	21	37	12	12	24	28	33	61	4	8	13	2	5	13	1	4	1	0	1	1
3	1822	19	19	38	19	13	32	38	32	70	4	4	8	1	2	13	4	1	1	1	3	4
4	1823	32	22	54	17	20	37	49	42	91	14	15	29	8	2	33	0	4	2	3	1	6
5	1824	40	34	74	28	24	52	68	58	126	15	13	28	3	3	4	1	3	2	2	2	3
6	1825	43	38	81	28	29	57	71	67	138	10	11	21	6	6	9	3	5	2	0	4	2
7	1826	51	47	98	24	10	34	75	57	132	8	3	11	9	3	5	2	2	2	0	4	2
8	1827	59	37	96	20	15	35	79	52	131	10	9	19	8	4	6	2	2	2	0	4	2
9	1828	60	43	103	17	14	31	77	57	134	8	7	15	10	3	6	2	2	2	0	4	2
10	1829	56	41	97	15	18	33	71	59	130	8	8	16	8	4	5	2	2	2	0	4	2
11	1830	55	46	101	15	18	33	70	64	134	2	8	16	8	4	5	2	2	2	0	4	2
12	1831	55	52	107	21	16	37	76	68	144	11	4	6	5	5	7	2	2	2	0	4	2
13	1832	67	54	121	23	24	47	90	78	168	9	13	24	4	3	7	6	2	2	1	3	3
14	1833	65	58	123	22	18	40	87	76	163	9	8	17	6	4	6	4	4	2	1	3	3
15	1834	70	58	128	19	21	40	89	79	168	7	13	22	2	3	7	4	4	2	3	1	2
16	1835	70	59	129	20	18	38	90	77	167	8	4	11	6	4	7	6	4	2	3	1	2
17	1836	70	64	134	24	16	40	94	80	174	13	8	16	9	6	5	5	4	2	3	1	2
18	1837	72	59	131	30	12	42	102	71	173	14	3	16	9	3	7	6	4	2	3	1	2
19	1838	80	64	144	26	27	53	106	91	197	23	9	23	2	6	9	5	5	1	5	3	3
20	1839	82	70	152	29	28	57	111	98	209	6	16	43	4	3	7	5	5	2	3	3	6
21	1840	80	71	151	33	25	58	113	96	209	16	11	22	3	4	5	5	4	2	3	3	2
22	1841	98	74	172	34	19	53	132	93	225	16	11	27	2	8	7	3	3	2	6	2	6
23	1842	100	78	178	29	32	61	129	110	239	21	10	31	7	9	10	5	5	4	10	6	10
24	1843	94	89	183	25	22	47	119	111	230	6	14	20	7	8	16	4	2	2	12	6	10
25	1844	95	88	183	34	26	60	129	114	243	9	9	18	8	7	15	8	6	2	8	3	8
26	1845	105	91	196	24	26	50	129	117	246	15	15	30	7	8	15	6	5	2	5	9	21
27	1846	100	93	193	28	29	57	128	122	250	7	19	26	11	6	21	5	5	2	2	9	15
28	1847	106	90	196	23	29	52	129	119	248	13	13	26	1	1	27	7	14	5	14	15	29

XXXIV.

THE TIMES OF THE PATIENTS' DEATHS AFTER THEIR ADMIS-
SION INTO THE ASYLUM, FROM THE OPENING OF THE IN-
STITUTION TO THE 19th JUNE 1848.

Times of Deaths.				Males.	Females.	Total.
Within 1 fortnight,	.	.	.	9	8	17
.. 1 month,	.	.	.	7	2	9
.. 3 ..	.	.	.	14	10	24
.. 6 ..	.	.	.	10	3	13
.. 9 ..	.	.	.	9	2	11
.. 1 year,	.	.	.	6	2	8
.. 2 ..	.	.	.	20	10	30
.. 3 ..	.	.	.	9	3	12
.. 4 ..	.	.	.	11	5	16
.. 5 ..	.	.	.	4	1	5
.. 6 ..	.	.	.	5	4	9
.. 7 ..	.	.	.	6	2	8
.. 8 ..	.	.	.	2	3	5
.. 9 ..	.	.	.	3	3	6
.. 10 ..	.	.	.	1	2	3
.. 11 ..	.	.	.	1	1	2
.. 12 ..	.	.	.	2	2	4
.. 13 ..	.	.	.	0	1	1
.. 14 ..	.	.	.	5	1	6
.. 15 ..	.	.	.	2	0	2
.. 16 ..	.	.	.	1	1	2
.. 17 ..	.	.	.	0	2	2
.. 18 ..	.	.	.	2	0	2
.. 19 ..	.	.	.	1	1	2
.. 20 ..	.	.	.	0	0	0
.. 21 ..	.	.	.	0	1	1
.. 22 ..	.	.	.	1	0	1
.. 23 ..	.	.	.	0	1	1
.. 24 ..	.	.	.	1	1	2
.. 25 ..	.	.	.	0	0	0
.. 26 ..	.	.	.	0	0	0
.. 27 ..	.	.	.	0	0	0
.. 28 ..	.	.	.	0	1	1
Total,				132	73	205

XXXV.

ANNUAL PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS,

FROM 13TH JUNE 1830 TO 19TH JUNE 1848.

(The years ending on the third Monday of June, agreeably to Charter.)

Years ending 3d Monday of June.	Average number of Patients.			Number of Deaths.			Percentage of Deaths.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1830	57	44	101	2	2	4	3.51	4.52	3.95
1831	55	48	103	2	1	3	3.63	2.08	2.91
1832	61	52	113	2	5	7	3.27	9.61	6.19
1833	65	59	124	7	3	10	10.76	5.08	8.06
1834	70	58	128	6	4	10	8.57	6.89	7.81
1835	68	58	126	4	4	8	5.88	6.89	6.34
1836	70	59	129	6	2	8	5.57	3.39	6.20
1837	74	61	135	5	5	10	6.75	8.19	7.48
1838	77	60	137	7	1	8	9.09	1.66	5.83
1839	84	66	150	6	5	11	7.19	7.57	7.33
1840	87	70	157	5	2	7	5.74	2.85	4.45
1841	89	75	164	5	3	8	5.61	3.99	4.87
1842	102	77	179	8	2	10	7.84	2.59	5.58
1843	96	84	180	5	4	9	5.20	4.80	5.00
1844	97	90	187	10	2	12	10.31	2.22	6.41
1845	100	90	190	8	6	14	8.00	6.66	7.37
1846	105	96	201	6	2	8	5.70	2.08	3.90
1847	105	95	200	5	2	7	4.70	2.01	3.05
1848	103	94	197	14	5	19	13.61	5.30	9.60
	1565	1336	2901	113	60	173			

Average Annual Mortality from 1830 to 1848, inclusive:—

Males.	Females.	Total.
7.20	4.41	5.91

NOTE.—No case of suicide or homicide occurred in the above years.

XXXVI.

TABLE OF ESCAPES FROM 21ST JUNE 1847 TO 19TH JUNE 1848.

(The years ending on the third Monday of June.)

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1847 to 1848,	2	0	2
Total,	2	0	2

N.B.—The first patient who escaped was absent for about ten hours, and the second eight hours, and they were safely returned to the Asylum without having done any mischief whatever.

XXXVI.

RETURN I. OF SOME OF THE WORK DONE ON MALE SIDE.

Bagging wove,	.	.	yards, 11,100
Sheeting „	.	.	„ 5,984
Dresses, canvas and tick, made,	.	No.	2
Trousers made, in addition to many mended,		pair,	1
Waistcoats,	„	„	No., 1
Coats and Jackets,	„	„	„ 1
Boots and Shoes made,	.	.	pair, 1
„ „	mended,	.	514 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mats, door made,	.	.	No., 3
Hemp and Zealand ropes teased,	.	cwt.	58 $\frac{3}{4}$

N.B.—Gardening, &c., cannot be inserted here.

RETURN II. OF SOME OF THE WORK DONE BY FEMALE
LUNATICS.

Gowns made,	.	.	.	.	No., 60
Petticoats „	.	.	.	.	„ 54
Slips „	.	.	.	.	„ 10
Shifts, „	.	.	.	.	„ 66
Bedgowns „	.	.	.	.	„ 16
Stays „	.	.	.	.	pair, 6
Aprons, „	.	.	.	.	No., 70
Caps, „	.	.	.	.	„ 172
Pockets, „	.	.	.	.	„ 20
Habitshirts „	.	.	.	.	„ 4
Handkerchiefs hemmed,	.	.	.	.	„ 296
Shirts, made,	.	.	.	.	„ 70
Jackets, flannel, „	.	.	.	.	„ 72
Drawers, „	.	.	.	.	pair, 60
Stockings knitted,	.	.	.	.	„ 150
Socks „	.	.	.	.	„ 30
Bolster cases, made,	.	.	.	.	No., 24

Pillow cases, made,	.	.	.	No.	14
Mattresses,	„	.	.	„	20
Sheets,	„	.	.	pair,	38
Blankets hemmed,	.	.	.	„	58
Cloths, per table, hemmed,	.	.	.	No.	16
Rugs quilted,	.	.	.	„	8
Window blinds made,	.	.	.	„	18
.. screens, muslin,	„	.	.	„	4
Bed quilts	„	.	.	„	12
Towels hemmed,	.	.	.	„	190
Slippers worked,	.	.	.	pairs	3
Collars made,	.	.	.	No.	2
Flower mats	„	.	.	„	4
D'Oyley's knitted,	.	.	.	„	24
Bags of various kinds made,	.	.	.	„	14
Thread edging, several yards knitted.					
Sheeting wove, cloth,	.	.	.	yards	10,626
Winding weft for sheeting cloth,	.	.	.	spindles	835
„ „ bagging cloth for	.	.	.	yards	11,100
In addition to the mending of all the clothes, &c., and darning the stockings of all the inmates of the house.					

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QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS, &c.

PURCHASED FOR THE ASYLUM

In the Year 1847-8.

	1847-8.
Soap,	4712 lbs.
Coals,	237 tons.
Butcher Meat,	20,826 lbs.
Bread,	17,152 loaves.
Sugar,	3304 lbs.
Tea,	396 lbs.
Butter,	2289½ lbs.
Cheese,	641½ lbs.
Meal,	224 bolls.
Barley,	55 cwt.
Split Pease,	8½ cwt.
Potatoes,	31¼ bolls.
Beer,	1613½ dozens.
Milk,	8784 gallons.

Besides the Butcher Meat paid for to the Contractor, there were 110 stones 11 lbs. of Pork, fed on the premises, and used in the house; and almost all the vegetables required (excepting potatoes) were reared in the Asylum Garden.

Q U E R I E S.

RELATIVES OR GUARDIANS, with the assistance of the Medical Attendant, are requested to annex, according to the best of their knowledge, precise Answers to the following Queries, or to as many of them as may be applicable to the case of the patient.

DATE OF APPLICATION.

History.

QUERIES.	ANSWERS.
1. What is the name? Place of birth and settlement? Degree of education? and Form of religion of the patient?	
2. Is the patient tall and powerful? And is there anything remarkable in the patient's usual appearance, as in height, gait, marks, or de- formity? What is the temperament?	
3. How long has the patient been in- sane? and Did the disorder come on gradually or suddenly?	
4. If the patient has been oftener than once insane? When did the malady first occur? How often did it occur before this last attack? In what forms, and of what dura- tion?	
5. How long before lunacy were any such precursory symptoms ob- served as the following,—viz.: unusual depression or elevation of spirits, or any remarkable al- teration in the temper, disposi- tion, feelings, opinions, conduct, sleep, appetite, state of bowels, or health of the patient?	
6. What have been, or are the promi- nent symptoms of the malady? Is the patient restless, sleepless, wandering, violent, destructive, or noisy, by night or day? Has the patient a desire to eat im- proper things? Has any obvious change in its form occurred? And does it appear to be increasing, declin- ing, or stationary?	
7. Are there lucid intervals, or any great remissions, or exacerba- tions; and do such changes oc- cur at uncertain times, or at stated periods?	

QUERIES.	ANSWERS.
8. Does the patient rave indifferently on various subjects? or chiefly on one? and What is that subject? Mention particularly any permanent or remarkable hallucinations, illusions, or delusions?	
9. Has the patient ever threatened or attempted to commit any act of self-violence? and By what means?	
10. Does the patient manifest any disposition to injure other persons, and how? Or cherish any malicious design? Or is the morbid train of thought excited by any particular subject or event?	
11. Is the patient prone to tear clothes, or to break windows or furniture? Or to injure the person in any way?	
12. Since the commencement of the malady, what have been the patient's habits? State particularly whether the patient is attentive to the calls of nature?	

13. What is the age? And what was the profession or occupation of the patient?	
14. Is the patient married, or single, or widowed? How long since first married or becoming widowed?	
15. Does any constitutional or hereditary disposition exist in the family of the patient to nervous affections? And, was any relative of the patient ever insane?	
16. Before the commencement, either of the malady, or of any of its precursory symptoms, had the patient been remarkable for any degree of oddity, eccentricity, or mental infirmity? Mention natural disposition and general habits of living, predominant passions or prejudices, religious impressions, and any habitual vice and intemperance? Is the intellect good naturally?	

		QUERIES.	ANSWERS.
Causes.	17.	Is the patient subject to periodical attacks of any other malady; to any unusual discharge, or to suppression or obstruction of any <i>customary</i> discharge; to sores, eruptions, rupture, epilepsy, or palsy? Specify any bodily infirmity or disease of the patient; also the present state of bodily health, as to desire for food, functions of stomach, bowels, kidneys, respiration, pulse, and state of skin, &c.	
	18.	Did the present fit of lunacy occur, or has any former fit occurred, during pregnancy; or appear to have been connected with the puerperal state or lactation? If a female, state whether she has born children, their number, and the period of the birth of the last?	
	19.	Was the head of the patient ever severely injured?	
	20.	What is supposed to have been the exciting cause of the malady? Is it a moral cause—such as misfortune, disappointment, fright, love, &c.? Or a physical cause—such as fever, the immoderate use of opium or other medicine, or any intoxicating agent, bodily injury, serious illness, or accident affecting the nervous system, &c.?	
Treatment.	21.	What has been done for the recovery of the patient? And with what effect?	
	22.	Has the patient ever been treated for lunacy in any public asylum or private retreat for the insane? If so, how often, and how long on each occasion, has the patient been in any such establishment? When, in what state, and if not cured, for what reason was the patient dismissed?	
		23. What is the proposed rate of board?	|

Signed,